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Resource misallocation and aggregate productivity

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Stellingen
behoerende bij het proefschrift
Resource Misallocation and Aggregate Productivity
van
Addisu Abebe Lashitew

1. Global economic integration means that manufacturing firms operate under increasingly similar production and demand conditions, offering a convenient setting for studying the role of cross-country institutional differences on their performance. (This Thesis)
2. Misallocation within the formal manufacturing sector reduces aggregate productivity substantially but does not vary sufficiently to account for the large TFP variation across countries. (Chapter Two)
3. Expanding industries and industries dominated by small firms are more affected by employment protection laws. (Chapter Three)
4. Financial development reduces potentially inefficient credit allocation based on political connections. (Chapter Four)
5. Identifying the constraints of firm investment in developing countries is essential for understanding the origins of low income and productivity in these economies. (Chapter Five)
6. The impact of financial constraints is highly unequal among firms in developing countries. (Chapter Five)
7. The uneven playing field between public and private firms is an important distorting mechanism in many developing countries where the state is heavily involved in the economy. (This Thesis)
8. “You and I come by road or rail, but economists travel on infrastructure.” (Margaret Thatcher)